

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 7/24/46

FROM : S. J. TRACY

SUBJECT:

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DATE 11/9/90 BY SP-5/BJP

With reference to the attached first issue of the Law Enforcement Review being published at Chicago monthly, I desire to call attention to the make-up of this magazine, i.e., the printing and quality of the paper.

I would like to again suggest that provisions be made in the budget requisition for the fiscal year 1948 for the Law Enforcement Bulletin to be printed at the Government Printing Office. There are several advantages:

1. The Magazine would be much more presentable and more in keeping with the dignity and prestige of the Bureau if it is professionally printed.
2. Special articles, scientific treatises, etc., can be prepared in advance, in plenty of time for the Government Printing Office to print the Bulletin with a regular issue date.
3. The supply of the Bulletin can be delivered by the Government Printing Office to the Bureau on the same date the insert (which should be printed at the Bureau) is ready; therefore, there would never be any delay in the publication or any delay in the mailing of the insert. This is important because wanted notices should get out very promptly and prior to very many apprehensions.
4. Special articles and announcements too late for inclusion in the Bulletin proper could be made as separate sheets of the insert. In this way all important urgent or expedite be relieved of the tremendous burden it now has in publishing the present Law Enforcement Bulletin even in its unsatisfactory abbreviated style.

Attachment
SJT EOBP

ADDENDUM: LBN:HBM: 7-26-46

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INDEXED

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166-2554-5808

The Executives Conference consisting of Messrs. Tolson, E.A. Tamm, McCabe, Long, Ladd, Hince, Hendon, Tracy and Nichols unanimously recommended that we explore the possibilities of having the Bulletin printed at the Government Printing Office, i.e. getting an estimate of the cost to compare with our present costs and once all the facts are secured to again consider the matter.

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

58 JUL 8 1947 23

THE DIRECTOR

8-13-46

THE JOINT COMMITTEE

SUGGESTION #394

EMPLOYEE: SAC Norris
St. Louis Field Office

MEMBERS PRESENT: H. H. Clegg L. V. Boardman
R. T. Harbo S. K. McKee

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTS: That the Bureau consider purchasing from International Business Machines Corporation Electromatic typewriters to replace the old typewriters now in the St. Louis Office. This suggestion is being modified in the recommendation hereinafter set forth.

At the present time, there is in the Security Division one new model Electromatic typewriter and one older model, the older model having been used for an extended period of time. From discussions with the stenographers who are familiar with the use of the older machine, the following information of a favorable character was obtained:

1. A full-time use increases production approximately twenty-five per cent.
2. There is considerable less fatigue at the end of the day due to the lighter touch and the smaller amount of pressure required for their operation.
3. Neater originals, stencils, and copies are prepared.
4. An increased number of and better carbons are made up to a certain point approximating a total of nineteen copies, after which the amount of pressure applied electrically is likely to punch holes in the original paper.
5. It is unnecessary to equip any office with 100 per cent of these typewriters so that any disadvantages in equipping an office 100 per cent would be eliminated substantially by a fractional portion of the typewriters being of the electromatic type.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Cost: the usual type of typewriter costs \$92.40 initially, the maintenance is \$5 per year, and the average life is from three to

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

five years. This compares with the initial cost of the Electromatic typewriter of \$261.30, but there has not been acquired adequate experience on maintenance costs and the average life of these machines. It could be expected, due to the increased number of gadgets and appliances on the Electromatic machine, that the annual cost for maintenance would be substantially higher than \$5 per year.

2. It would require approximately thirty days for an experienced typist to become familiar with the operation and touch on the Electromatic machine to enable her to get full production.
3. Power failure due to mechanical failures in electric power plants, strikes, fires, catastrophes, etc. would make such machines inoperative whenever the electric power failed.
4. In a discussion with a stenographer in the same room where the Electromatic machine has been used (this stenographer not being trained in its use, however) disclosed a definite preference for the old type of machine. Thus, there would likely be a considerable initial opposition on the part of some of the stenographic force to the new equipment.
5. Mechanical failures might reasonably be expected to be more frequent, and typewriter repair men for the Electromatic machine would be less numerous. There would be greater delays in all likelihood in getting repairs made.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the fact that there is said to be a definite likelihood of increased production once the machines are in full use and the stenographers and typists have been trained in using the machines, it is believed that this increased production, somewhere up to 25 per cent, would within a few months pay for the increased initial costs and increased annual maintenance charges. With this in view, the following recommendation are being made:

1. That the Bureau purchase a total of fifteen Electromatic typewriters, seven of them to be assigned to the Seat of Government, one to each division, with instructions that they be used on a full-time basis for experimental purposes; That one additional machine be assigned to the Security Division, and two additional machines be assigned to the Typing Section in the Identification Division. In this latter place, production records can be maintained on a more accurate scale.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

3. That five such machines be purchased and sent to the field (bringing the total to fifteen), to be assigned as follows: one to St. Louis, one to Philadelphia, one to Newark, and two to New York. Instructions are to be issued for their full-time use for the experimental period.
4. Assuming that it will take thirty days for the typist and stenographer to become thoroughly familiar with their use, three months after this initial thirty-day period, or four months after the machines are obtained and distributed, information is to be obtained from those making use of the machines as to mechanical efficiency, frequency of repairs, increase in production; and upon this basis, the Bureau is to decide whether to increase the total number of machines for future use both at the Seat of Government and in the field.

The St. Louis Office will be advised in this connection consistent with the Director's decision.

HHG:dru

EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE CONSIDERATION:

The Executive Conference on August 30, 1946, those present being Messrs. Hendon, Ladd, Nichols, Rosen, Harbo, Tracy and Clegg, considered the above matter. Also, there was taken into consideration a communication from the Newark Office where two electromatic typewriters have been in use since 1942. Figures presented by SAC Hoxee as to comparative production between these two electromatic typewriters and the average production of the stenographic pool do not substantiate the indication that there would be as much as 25% increase in production. The most recent month for tabulating such figures showed for July, 1946, one of these machines turned out an average of 25.36 pages per day; another 24.72 pages per day and the production for the stenographic pool was 23.33. For April, 1945, the average for the two machines was 24.5 and 26.8, as compared with the stenographic pool, 21.9. This difference, however, was unusual in that the two machines were higher than average and the stenographic pool lower than average during that month. The production records generally for the electromatic machines were higher but not very much higher and on occasions were lower by a few pages.

Consideration was further given to the fact that there are special types of communications wherein many copies have to be prepared and they must be typed and in communications to the White House, to the Attorney General and other special types of communications, these machines would be particularly advantageous.

Mr. Glavin was later contacted and advised that he was opposed to acquiring any of these machines, and he is enjoined in this opposition by Messrs. Tolson and Tamm. Mr. Glavin pointed out

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

that from samples run on machines presently in the Bureau, it was noted that the results desired could not be obtained. Attention is called to Exhibit A, attached, on which 18 runs were made, using very thin carbon paper and the machine set to make the hardest punch. It is noted that a fairly legible 18th copy was obtained, however, it was pointed out that the carbon utilized by the Bureau must be purchased from government schedule through the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and it will be very difficult to get very thin carbon exclusively. Exhibit B, attached, was obtained by using a thin carbon paper and with a lighter touch on the machine. It is noted that the first 15 copies are legible but from there on they become more and more blurred. It is further pointed out that the keys cut the carbon on the first and second sheets.

On Exhibit C, attached, a heavy carbon was used and the strongest touch, and it is noted that only the first 9 carbon copies are clear and the remainder are fuzzy.

Mr. Nichols was in favor of using the machines obtained solely in the field. All other members of the Conference present favored the recommendation of the Joint Committee that 15 machines be obtained and used at the Seat of Government and in the field, and that the experience from their use be the basis for determining if additional machines will later be desired.

Respectfully submitted,
FOR THE CONFERENCE

cc - Mr. Hendon
Mr. Clegg

Clyde A. Tolson

E. A. Tamm

HHG:PJ;em

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. HARBO

DATE: December 10, 1946

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: RESEARCH -
HAIR IDENTIFICATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/9/90 BY SP-5CJ/BJ

The FBI Laboratory receives a large volume of work involving the study of hair and fibers and comparisons are made in an effort to supply investigative and prosecutive information. Although with our present knowledge it is not possible to definitely identify a human hair as having come from a particular individual except in most unusual situations, the results of our examinations have nevertheless been of great value. The reason for the inconclusiveness of this type of examination is that there are presently only a few characteristics which can be studied and compared. These include such factors as the size, shape, study of the medulla, pigment distribution, et cetera, and even though all of these may be identical in two specimens, the limited number of characteristics normally precludes a positive identification.

There are additional characteristics in human hair and a study of these characteristics may increase the conclusiveness of these examinations. For example, there are biologists who have made a study of the scale structure of human hair and one man in this field who has done considerable work claims to be able to make positive identifications. We frankly doubt his findings but feel there is important work to be done. It is rather a difficult project, and would require sometime to complete. It is felt, however, that it is of such importance that it should be assigned as a research project and the work divided among the examiners handling hair problems.

In view of the fact that it is extremely difficult to estimate the amount of time necessary to complete such a project, it is recommended that approval be granted for this research on which we expect to spend approximately 8 man days a month. A monthly report will be submitted and this work will be closely followed in order to develop the most valuable information.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the research project on hair identification be approved.

APPROVED by Executive Conference 12/16/46 - Messrs. E. A. Tamm, Ladd, Nichols, Rosen, Tracy, Hendon, Clegg, Glavin, Harbo.

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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

58 MAR 4 1947

ORIGINAL FILED IN 80-623-8

MR. H. T. HARRIS

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DATE 11/9/2001 BY SP-5 CJK/MP

DECEMBER 17, 1946

I. W. CONRAD

PROPOSED RESEARCH PROJECT
SUBMINIATURE RADIOS

Executive Conference

The following concerns a proposed research project for the construction of a subminiature transmitter and receiver which will be considerably smaller than the Bureau's transceiver and which will be used as auxiliary units to the present miniature equipment rather than to displace it.

BACKGROUND:

Since several months before V-J Day, continuing efforts have been made to obtain available information concerning radio and electrical equipment developed during the war which might have direct application to the work of the Bureau or which might be modified in whole or in part so that better radio facilities might be available for daily or unusual investigative situations.

Among other information, we have found that new techniques and new miniature components were developed for the proximity fuse to allow a radio transmitter-receiver to be built into the nose of shells to explode them in the immediate vicinity of a plane or the ground, et cetera. This equipment is not directly applicable to our work but includes techniques and components which can be used in different circuits to make the equipment which might be of great value to the Bureau.

No commercial V-J subminiature transmitter or receiver is known to exist and we have constantly inquired further when information has come to us regarding miniature or subminiature radios. The Secret Service's V-J transmitter is in the same general category as the Bureau's miniature transceiver even though it uses subminiature tubes and it is not as useful as the Bureau's transceiver unit.

With no commercial war Army-Navy equipment available even for modification and since our requirements are unique and no one is known to have equipment comparable in size and performance to our miniature transceiver to say nothing of subminiature equipment, we must again develop equipment ourselves if we are to continue progress for more satisfactory resolution of investigative problems.

PROPOSAL:

ENCLOSURE EX-17

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

The proposed equipment would supplement the 56 portable radio equipment the miniature transceiver and would provide services unique to sub-miniature (not miniature) radios. The basic proposal is to:

- (1) build a subminiature radio transmitter and receiver,

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- (2) use a construction technique which is original with Mr. Swartz having been suggested by the procedure used in the proximity fuze,
- (3) to utilize subminiature tubes, components and techniques which may be applicable.

OBJECTIVE:

It appears feasible to build very thin and small R. radio equipment in a flexible case for use:

- (1) in a room concealed in several possible locations,
- (2) in a car similarly easily concealed,
- (3) on a person where more concealment than the miniature transceiver affords is necessary,
- (4) in an extortion package to provide such radio assistance as is possible, and
- (5) in experiments on an ultra-high frequency to determine the advantage of small equipment on new Bureau frequencies in that range.

REMARKS:

Since all of the possibilities cannot be realized in a short time and since considerable experiments might be necessary in the use of new techniques and components on present frequencies (40 Mc) as well as newly assigned frequencies (162 Mc), it is considered desirable to obtain the necessary components and perform preliminary construction work to be sure that no unforeseen difficulty blocks progress before the complete development project is undertaken.

A more detailed discussion of the proposed project is attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that a subminiature radio project be approved as outlined above using equipment costing approximately \$80.00 for a duration of fifteen man days of actual work. If approval is wanted, a report will be submitted with appropriate recommendations at the termination of the preliminary

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

APPROVED BY EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE 12/26/46
 Composed of Messrs. E. A. Tamm, Glavin, Ladd, McCabe, Hendon, Nichols, Tracy, and Harbo.

Attachment

PROPOSED RADIO CRYSTAL CONTROLLED MINIATURE RADIO EQUIPMENT

I. FIELD USE

- A. It may be concealed in a thin place to provide:
1. use on a person
 2. concealment in a room
 3. concealment in a car
 4. possible use in an extortion package
- B. It will be shock-resistant due to its construction so as to provide:
1. longer trouble-free operation
 2. application to shock-resistant mounting for an extortion package which has to be thrown from a moving vehicle
- C. It will be flexible in shape so that:
1. it can be used in flat-thin form
 2. it may be rolled in circular form
 3. it may be folded to half length with twice the thickness
 4. it may be used in bent-form to fit specific available space
 5. such suitable batteries may be handled separately according to space
- D. It will be flexible for testing:
1. the range available with very low power
 2. receiver coverage from other transmitters
 3. range available with 162 mc frequency
 4. various field applications beyond those possible with present equipment.

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II. GENERAL CONCEPT

- A. Build an FM crystal-controlled transmitter and FM crystal controlled receiver for use on 40 mcs by using miniature (hearing aid) tubes in a thin form no larger than 3/4" X 3/8" and as short as possible (perhaps six inches).
- B. Construction must be with flexible leads working toward ultimate mounting in a rubber mold poured around the tubes and elements using tin foil shielding where it is necessary. The final unit must be susceptible to some bending without impairing operation. The unit may also be rolled or folded and then molded into final solid form by allowing plastic in suitable container to solidify around the unit. Suitable air holes will provide for cooling the elements.
- C. The transmitter will be capable of zero stand-by battery drain, use by itself or with the receiver, shall be equipped with an audio jack for attachment of a microphone or audio oscillator which may be desired for extortion package use.

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ENCLOSURE

The design will look toward ultimate construction of 110 volt operation possibly by use of new selenium oxide rectifiers.

- D. The receiver will emphasize use of as few tubes as possible, will be used with or without transmitter, shall use harmonic of crystal for crystal-controlled operation, shall not have squelch or volume controls if possible so the filament on-off switch will be the only manipulation necessary for its operation.
- E. When transmitter and receiver are used together, a single set of batteries may be used and the batteries for the units will be the best available for the greatest number of possible applications.
- F. Antenna design will be taken from available equipment if possible but experimental work will be required for new applications which this equipment will allow and for work on 162 mc.
- G. Frequency of the unit will be 40.15 mc to tie in with other FM equipment with provision for retuning and frequency quadrupling to 162 mc for experimental work there.

III. COMMERCIAL PROGRESS

- A. The construction technique is original with R. N. Swartz having been suggested by the impregnation procedure used in the proximity fuses by Army Ordnance. The form presented here is entirely different from that used in the proximity fuse.
- B. No commercial FM subminiature transmitter or receiver is known to exist. The Secret Service has a crystal controlled transmitter using sub-miniature tubes with more or less standard construction methods which are completely different from the method suggested herein.

The proximity fuse is built to explode shells and not for communication purposes so it is not applicable. A sub-miniature, tunable, broadcast receiver has been developed, is not in production, uses more or less standard techniques but is not applicable to our equipment requirements.

- C. Since our requirements are unique and no one is known to have equipment as good as our present miniature transceiver, we must do independent development work if we are to continue progress for the satisfactory resolution of investigative problems.

IV. TECHNICAL OUTLINE

- A. The sub-miniature tubes and elements will be laid out on a thin strip of asbestos and connected for proper operation. Individual shielding of coils and elements will be obtained by use of tin foil. Flexible leads of tubes and elements will allow bending the strip within reasonable limits. When the unit is operating properly, a shield of tin foil will be used to enclose the unit.
- B. For experimental work, moulage, paraffin, or other suitable material may then be applied to each side of the unit separately, allowed to harden and fasten together. This molding may be done in several possible shapes of the unit. Should success be experienced, efforts will be made to obtain a more suitable mold material such as latex which has elastic properties.
- C. Following success in both sections above, tests will be conducted to determine the exact electrical properties of the unit & determine its specific use in investigative situations. Any possible points of improvement will be determined.
- D. Practical experimental work will be undertaken to adapt the unit to 160 mcs to keep abreast of changing frequency assignments, to compare the unit on 40 and 160 mcs and to determine any investigative advantages of using the higher frequency, i. e., disguise, concealability, et cetera.

V. SOME TECHNICAL DETAILS

A. Transmitter

1. A special crystal holder will be developed with smaller dimensions and flexible leads
2. Possible OH circuit using coated filament shielded tubes consisting of 5 Type 2031 and one Type 2035 for a total filament drain of 280 mA at 1.4 volts and a plate drain of 4.6 MA at 43 volts.

Using tungsten filament unshielded audio amplifier tubes, the circuit would probably involve three Type 502 tubes, one 503 tube and two 506 tubes for a total filament drain of 235 MA and a plate drain of 6.35 MA.

It should be noted that the 25 series tubes are built with total spray shields, are designed for RF use but have the more fragile coated filaments. Raytheon may be able to supply the same type of tube with tungsten filaments.

3. Select suitable microphones and if necessary microphone transformer and use miniature slug tuned coils if any can be obtained or easily made.

B. Receiver

1. Develop special crystal holder with smaller dimensions and flexible leads.
2. The GE mobile HI circuit has fewer tubes than Motorola and one crystal rather than two. Eliminate squelch circuit to reduce tubes, use combined on-off switch and volume control (if necessary) on short length of cord for use in pocket. Use the receiver on-off switch with the transmitter if desired so receiver is off when transmitter is on and vice versa. Use same antenna for receiver and transmitter if possible so receiver may still be used with or without transmitter. Use HI or other more suitable batteries. Use of tungsten filament tubes is not so necessary in this unit because it will not be so intentionally thrown. Use standard hearing aid earpiece.

Although the GE circuit does not appear to be practical, it would probably require the use of five Type 2B3L tubes, one Type 2021 tube, and two Type 2E4L tubes for a total filament drain of 360 mA and a total plate drain of 9 MA.

The 2E4L pentode sections will be combined to obtain audio output using the diode section for detection. This presumes that the circuit is altered to eliminate the second limiter and/or squelch tubes.

3. The super-regenerative receiver (similar to the miniature transceiver receiver circuit) would probably be more desirable than the GE circuit discussed above. Experimentation will attempt to:
 - a) Provide crystal control by using harmonic of a crystal oscillator
 - b) Using resistance coupling wherever possible
 - c) Use special crystal holder as described above
 - d) Insert RF amplifier if feasible
 - e) Insert parallel output tube if necessary
 - f) Use coated filament tubes

It might be possible to use one Type 2021 tube as an oscillator and two Type 2K506 tubes as audio amplifiers giving a total filament drain of 140 MA and a total plate drain of 4.5 MA.

C. Construction Details

1. Crystal holders may be designed through use of suitable insulation around the crystal and its contact plates keeping a minimum thickness and having flexible leads attached to the crystal plates.

2. Batteries

- a) Although the main approach to the project should be made from the standpoint of using the transmitter and receiver on the same set of batteries, the possibility of using the super-regenerative receiver points to the desirability of using batteries within the case of such receiver and having an additional control switch on the receiver case.
- b) mercury oxide batteries probably will be used for both the transmitter and receiver although a 45 volt minlex battery may prove to be more suitable. The super-regenerative receiver might be operable from one or two Ten Thumb 22½ volt B batteries.

3. Tuned Circuits

Slug tuning will be used wherever possible including the output stage of the transmitter although other methods might be desirable in certain stages.

4. Miniature or Subminiature components will be ordered or constructed and if not available by either of these means, the smallest standard components will be used.
5. Emphasis in the construction is to be placed on the technique described above although some experiments will be necessary in connection with subminiature tubes and will be desirable from the standpoint of further reduction in size of the subminiature units.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. HARBO

DATE: December 10, 1946

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: RESEARCH -
PAPER COMPARISONS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/13/90 BY SP-5 G. J. P. R.

Rather frequently in document work, we are faced with problems of identifying a particular type of paper or of comparing questioned specimens with known. We have been successful in applying specific tests which have been found to solve the particular problem at hand. We know, however, that a great deal of this work has been done by the paper industry and we have obtained considerable reference material from which we have adopted some of our techniques. We have never devoted the effort to organizing some of these tests into a standard procedure. To do so would undoubtedly provide us with a more rigid procedure and one which we would know to be reliable. It would save time necessary to consider individual tests at the time examinations are requested.

The project would involve reviewing the individual tests, comparing them to select those best suited for our purposes, and organizing them into a standard procedure. It is believed that a project of this kind would require not more than 20 man days to develop an initial procedure. After this a relatively small amount of time could be spent in improving this procedure as developments in our work indicate.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that a research project be authorized to devise a standard procedure in the identification of paper.

APPROVED by Executive Conference 12/16/46 - Messrs. E. A. Tamm, Ladd, Nichols, Rosen, Tracy, Hendon, Clegg, Glavin, Harbo.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. HARBO
FROM : D. J. PARSONS
SUBJECT: RESEARCH -

DATE: December 10, 1946

IDENTIFICATION OF WOOD

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The Laboratory receives cases from time to time requesting that fragments of wood be identified as to species and sometimes compared with known specimens. For sometime, a wood reference file has been maintained in the Laboratory containing gross specimens of various domestic woods. To properly make these examinations it is necessary to make microscopic sections of the evidence and reference wood specimens, which are then stained and compared.

It would be a desirable aid in examinations of this type to have a reference file of the microscopic slides of stained wood specimens. Inquiries reveal no source of reference slides of this type, and therefore we have considered it desirable to prepare a set of these slides from the microscopic specimens available in the Laboratory. It is estimated that a total of approximately 15 man days would be required for this work and because much of the staining and preparation involve prolonged soaking in stains and other materials, it cannot be done all at one time, but would be necessarily spread out over approximately 60 to 90 days. The examiner would therefore devote only an hour or two a day, working this in with his other assignments. It is therefore believed desirable that we prepare these specimens in the Laboratory.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that a project be approved to devote approximately 15 man days to preparing a reference file of microscopic slides to be used as wood standards.

APPROVED by Executive Conference 12/16/46 - Messrs. E. A. Tamm, Ladd, Nichols, Rosen, Tracy, Hendon, Clegg, Glavin, Harbo.

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 80-621-19

December 18, 1946

THE DIRECTOR
THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

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DATE 1/14/10 BY SP-5C/BH

The Executive Conference of December 16, 1946, consisting of Messrs. E. A. Tamm, Nichols, Hendon, Ladd, Rosen, Tracy, Harbo and Glavin was advised concerning exhaustive tests performed by the Bureau in the utilization of Electromatic Typewriters.

Previously, the SAC at St. Louis in August of this year, recommended that such Electromatic Typewriters be secured. The matter was considered by members of the Joint Committee, consisting of Messrs. Clegg, Harbo, Boardman and McKee, and the recommendation was made that such machines be secured.

The Executive Conference considered the entire matter, there being a split recommendation, Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm and Glavin being opposed to securing these machines, Mr. Nichols being in favor of using the machines solely in the Field and the remainder of the Conference, Messrs. Hendon, Ladd, Clegg, Rosen, Harbo and Tracy recommending that fifteen machines be obtained and used at the Seat of Government and in the Field and experience from the use be the basis for determining if additional machines should be secured at a later date.

At the Director's instructions, tests were made utilizing the International Business Machine Corporation Electromatic Typewriters. These tests, which extended over a period of thirty days, and furnished such typewriters to typists and stenographers handling regular work, resulted in the following information being received:

One stenographer in the Crime Records Section, after using the machine for approximately thirty days, states that it is easier to operate and at the end of the day, she feels less fatigue. She further stated it takes a minimum period of two weeks to become accustomed to the typewriter. She states that it would increase her production, she does not know how much, and she can do the work much faster on the electromatic machine.

Miss Herman, of the Crime Records Section, states that in utilization of the electromatic typewriter, ^{RECORDED} can type four pages per hour where with the regular typewriter, three pages per hour is her average. This is an increase of 33 and 1/3%. ^{INDEXED}

A stenographer in Mr. Ladd's Division stated that although ^{RECORDED} the operator did get used to it, increased production ^{INDEXED} could be obtained. ³⁰³⁶⁶⁻²⁵⁴⁻⁵⁸³⁴

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

28 1947

EX-11

Feb 26 1947

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12-18-46

Another stenographer in Mr. Ladd's Division stated the electromatic typewriter is much easier to use, causes less fatigue, and after operator is accomplished in the use of the machine, she can do almost twice as much work.

Mr. Callan stated that the electromatic typewriter utilized in his office has been used to a great advantage. It increased production, produced more copies than the ordinary typewriter, saving double runs.

A stenographer in the Washington Field Office showed an increase of three pages per day over the amount of work which she was able to produce on an ordinary typewriter.

Mr. Hennrich, of the Washington Field Office, states that the stenographers like the electromatic typewriters because it save energy; that it increases production because of the ability to prepare many copies at one time, eliminating a great deal of messy, costly and time-taking duplicating work such as cutting stencils, running mimeographs, etc. Mr. Hennrich pointed out that recently a stenographer in an afternoon handled a twenty-five page job with fourteen copies by using the electromatic typewriter; that she could not have done this had she used the ordinary typewriter.

This information is comparable to the information previously received from a spot check, that the machine does increase production and there is less fatigue involved. In one instance a stenographer who had a heavy touch stated that she did not like the electromatic machine because the merest flick of the finger on a key resulted in a letter being typed on the page.

CONCLUSION:

The sum substance from the several months' tests from the machine in question is that it is possible to increase production, either by actual page count or due to the fact that more copies can be made with the electromatic machine than can be made with the regular typewriter.

The fatigue factor is greatly reduced. This is true, since manual operation of the machine is not necessary. The shift is worked electrically, the carriage is returned electrically and the keys print by the merest touch of the key.

It should be pointed out to the Director that in so far as the number of copies being made is concerned, if heavy carbon paper is used a lesser number of copies would be made with the electromatic machine. The same is true, of course, if a heavy carbon is used with the manual typewriter, a lesser number of copies could be made. It appears from tests which have been of sufficient length to furnish definite information that a greater number of copies can be made with less fatigue on the electromatic machine than on the manual machine.

The same disadvantages as mentioned in other memoranda, are again pointed out; that this typewriter costs much more than the regular typewriter. As a matter of fact, IBM typewriters, which cannot be secured

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

12/18/46

for at least ninety days after the first of the year, cost approximately \$299 each, while the regular typewriter costs approximately \$92.

Stenographers would have to be instructed for a period of approximately thirty days before production could be increased on an electromatic typewriter.

In the event very thin carbon paper could not be secured from government schedule, the maximum number of copies could not be made.

It was further pointed out to the Conference that an improved electromatic typewriter is coming on the market after the first of the year, that being the Underwood All Electromatic Standard Typewriter. This typewriter, a brochure of which is attached hereto, is more like the regular typewriter. The operator can use a reasonable touch on the key before the letter prints, and the machine has all of the features of the present IBM. It will be noted that the machine has the electric carriage return back-spacer, shift-lock, shift-key, space bar, tabulator and other refinements. This machine will be on the market shortly after the first of the year and will sell for approximately \$289, or \$10 less than the International Business Machine Typewriter. Since the IBM typewriter cannot be secured for a period of at least ninety days after the first of the year, the Conference recommends that before any orders are placed for the machines in question, we wait until the first of the year when the new Underwood will be on the market, at which time we can secure that type of machine.

For the Director's information, the Underwood machine has been seen by representatives of the Administrative Division and it does possess all of the advantages of the IBM machine, which previously has been secured by the Bureau.

Should the Director approve the majority Conference recommendation that such machines be purchased, an appropriate order will be placed for 15 machines; one to be assigned to Mr. Clegg's office, one to Crime Records, three to Mr. Rosen's office for applicant matters where they can be very effectively used, and one to each of the following field offices: Houston, New Haven, Phoenix, Savannah, Philadelphia, Miami, Omaha, St. Louis, Washington and Richmond, which have requested such machines. It is further recommended that a detailed report be secured after 60 days' use to see whether any additional such machines should be purchased.

Respectfully submitted,
FOR THE CONFERENCE

Clyde A. Tolson

E. A. Tamm

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Attachment

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Clegg

WAG:dmb(amb)

COPY/gfb

SAC, CHICAGO

December 11, 1946
63127

DIRECTOR, FBI

MINIATURE CAMERA
BUREAU CAMERA EQUIPMENT

Photographic Equipment

In response to your communication of November 27, 1946, concerning a camera which had been built in the shape of a pocket watch, information is available in the Bureau at the present time that such a camera is not now available and that the camera in the first instance was manufactured in the United States but that during the recent years neither parts nor film for this camera can be secured.

In view of this fact, no further action is being taken in connection with this matter.

WRG:lrd

WRG:LRD

ADDENDUM

December 10, 1946

The Executive Conference of December 6, 1946, consisting of Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm, Tracy, McGuire, Hince, Mumford, Long, Rosen and Glavin, agreed that this communication should go forward.

RECORDED & INDEXED
EX-2

66-2554-5671
F B I
61 DEC 24 1946

Communications Section

MAILED 3

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/6/87 BY SP-10/107
#323,013

66-2554-5671

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

58 JAN 6 1947

December 10, 1946

73726

Mr. Manuel Rene Vergara Vergara
Technical Police Laboratory
Santiago, Chile

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/6/90 BY SP-5CJ/107

Dear Mr. Vergara:

I am in receipt of your letter of November 22, 1946 and am pleased to know of your interest in police training. We hold only three sessions of the FBI National Academy each year and the number of applications already on hand for attendance at the Academy would indicate no favorable response to your desire to take a course of training in the National Academy. This is true because of the fact that the applications must be given consideration in the order received and it is further impossible to accept representatives from other countries beyond a limited number in each class and the applications already on hand do not indicate any early consideration.

I do appreciate, however, your interest in the course of training and am enclosing for your information some statements with reference to this course.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

HHC:PJ

cc-Mr. Carson

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
COMM STAMP
MAILED 3
DEC 10 1946
ON ORIGINAL

Approved by Executives Conference
12/6/46, those present being Messrs.
Tolson, Glavin, Tracy, E. A. Tamm,
McGuire, Mumford, Long, Rosen and
Clegg.

RECORDED
EX-31

61-4-5672
F B I
55 DEC 23 1946

53 JAN 6 1947

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 61-4-5672-151

12/23/46
73725

THE DIRECTOR

THE EXECUTIVES' CONFERENCE

~~CENTRAL REGISTRY, NATIONAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION~~
252 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Executives' Conference today with Rogers, Tamm, Harbo, Hendon, McGuire, Tracy, Ladd and Rosen in attendance approved the attached Bureau Bulletin advising that the above-captioned organization maintains records on all magazine salesmen who are employed by magazine sales agencies, which are members of the Central Registry, National Publishers Association. There are fifty-one member organizations.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

Clyde Tolson

E. A. Tamm

Attachment

cc - Mr. Hendon
Mr. Clegg

AM:WT

J. G. [Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/6/90 BY SP-5CJ/AMK

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EX - 30

DEC 26 1946

DEC 26 7 05 PM '46
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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5346

[Signature]

THE DIRECTOR
THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

12-13-46
73724

cc

66-254-5674

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

The Executive Conference of December 13, 1946, consisting of Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm, Tracy, Harbo, Hendon, Clegg, Ladd, Nease, Nichols and Glavin considered a communication received from the SAC at Atlanta, who stated that the SAC of the War Assets Administration at Atlanta had advised him that the War Assets Administration had on hand thirty-two .45 caliber rising guns, model 50, in reconditioned shape. The Agent in Charge at Atlanta stated that the representative of the War Assets Administration thought that these guns could be obtained by the Bureau, if interested, by issuing an appropriate requisition for transfer to the Bureau.

The Conference wishes to point out that the rising gun is modeled after the Thompson Sub-machine Gun; that the Bureau does not utilize this particular type of equipment at this time. It is the consensus of opinion that the Thompson Sub-machine Gun of which we are presently equipped is superior to the rising gun which has in the past been tested by the Bureau. The Conference was further advised that Mr. Dougherty agrees that the Bureau would not be interested in these weapons. Subject to the Director's approval, there is attached hereto an appropriate communication to the SAC at Atlanta concerning this particular matter.

Respectfully submitted,
FOR THE CONFERENCE

cc: Mr. Hendon
Mr. Clegg
Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/6/90 BY SP-SC/KM Clyde Tolson

E. A. Tamm

URGENT

cc

[Handwritten signature]

RECORDED

66-254-5674

EX-8

55 DEC 26 1946

[Handwritten signature]

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

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Q

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: December 4, 1946

FROM :

V. P. Keane *[Handwritten Signature]*

SUBJECT:

Atomic Energy Act of 1946

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Inasmuch as it is contemplated that investigation of applicants for the Atomic Energy Commission will begin in the near future, it is suggested that the attached bulletin for the field be printed and distributed immediately. It should be noted that these investigations will probably begin during December and complete instructions should arrive at the field prior to the initiation of the investigations.

The bulletin provides that the Bureau will be the Office of Origin in all applicant cases. The character is set forth as "ATOMIC ENERGY ACT APPLICANT (or EMPLOYEE as the case may be); This is a change from a previous Bureau Bulletin which provided that the character should be "ATOMIC ENERGY ACT SPECIAL INQUIRY." The character provided in the attached bulletin will facilitate supervision and handling of these cases. It is believed, therefore, that it should be changed.

The bulletin provides that the field will have 15 days to complete applicant investigations and 30 days to complete investigations of employees. It is contemplated that the file and fingerprint searches at the Seat of Government will be made in three days; therefore, including mail transmittal time, reports from the field should arrive at the Bureau in about fifteen days from the time we receive the request for investigation from the Commission. With reference to employees, these investigations, of course, will not begin for some time but it is believed necessary that a time limit be set for the field even though we will not be under the same pressure to make these investigations as speedily as we will be in the applicant cases. However, in view of the size of the job (it will be recalled there are over 43,000 employees), it is believed necessary that we set a time limit in order to limit the amount of time spent on each investigation and to insure that the field will complete these investigations within a reasonable period. Twenty days would appear to be ample time for the field.

The bulletin points out that these investigations should be confined to the 3 factors set forth in the Atomic Energy Act, that is, character, associations, and loyalty, and that the Bureau is not making the investigation to determine the efficiency or particular qualifications of the applicant for the job he is seeking.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the attached bulletin which instructs the field that they will have ten days in which to complete these investigations be printed and distributed to the field immediately. 37 DEC 20

It is also recommended that the results of the file and fingerprint searches at the Seat of Government be furnished to the Atomic Energy Section within three days after receipt of requests for investigations in order that the letters initiating the investigations may be transmitted by the Atomic Energy Section to the field as soon as possible after the three-day period.

Attachment

VPK:mrl

APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE WITH MESSRS. TOLSON, TAMM, GLAVIN, ROSEN, TRACY, HINGE, MCGUIRE, LONG, AND MUMFORD ATTENDING 12-5-46. JKM

December 18, 1946

SAC, [redacted]

RE: LOGS USED ON TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES [redacted]

b7E

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 1, 1946, concerning logs used on technical surveillances [redacted]. The Bureau is issuing instructions based upon another suggestion received that these logs are to be maintained permanently in the future and that they thus not be destroyed at the end of one year. Your office should be guided by these instructions effective at once.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/7/90 BY SP-5 CIB/HF

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Approved by Executives Conference December 13, 1946 those present being Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm, Hendon, Glavin, Nichols, Ladd, Harbo, Rosen, and Clegg.

HHC:BJB

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED
12-19-46
DEC 19 1946

RECORDED

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EX-20 30 DEC 26 1946

56 JAN 20 1947

66-8160-1017K
ORIGINAL COPY FILED

Executives Conference

December 10, 1945

Honorable J. A. Raffield
City Manager
Sumter, South Carolina

My dear Mr. Raffield:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 25, 1945 concerning the application of Patrolman Henry B. Foxworth of the Sumter Police Department to attend the FBI National Academy. Of course, you understand that these applications have to be considered in the order in which they are submitted and I am requesting Mr. D. K. Brown, Special Agent in Charge of the Savannah Office of this Bureau to confer with you at an early date with further reference to this application.

Your continued interest, I assure you, is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED
FBI DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 10 1 55 PM '45

[Handwritten signature/initials]
M. W. E. O.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
DEC 10 1945
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Approved & referred to Savannah

Approved by Executive Conference
12/6/45, those present being Messrs.
Tamm, Glavin, Tracy, E. A. Tamm, McInerney,
Lunn, Long, Rosen and Clegg.

SAC, Savannah

December 10, 1946

Director, FBI

There is attached hereto a copy of a letter addressed to City Manager J. A. Raffield of Sumter, South Carolina concerning the application of Patrolman Henry H. Foxworth of the Sumter Police Department to attend a session of the FBI National Academy. Mr. Raffield inquired if this patrolman is being further considered.

The Bureau does not prefer to extend an invitation to an applicant who is recommended unfavorably by your office as indicated in previous correspondence with you so it is desired that you personally call on City Manager Raffield and explain the situation and the difficulties involved. You should not discuss the previous personnel difficulties on the part of Chief of Police Kirven but in view of the recommendations and views expressed by your office it is felt that this should be handled by you in a personal and confidential conversation with the City Manager.

✓

Handwritten notes:
11/15/46
11/15/46
11/15/46

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 15 1946
FBI SAVANNAH
Handwritten initials and marks

Approved by Executive Conference 12/6/46,
those present being Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm,
Clegg, Glavin, Ladd, Nichols, Rosen, Tracy, Egan,
Harbo, Hendon, McGuire, Mumford, Quinn, Nease,
and Clegg.

Handwritten signature/initials

THE DIRECTOR
THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

December 13, 1946

DATA RE ~~X~~ AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS ARRESTED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/7/90 BY SP-5 ci / OAK

The report of the Panel on Statistics of the recent Delinquency Prevention Conference includes a recommendation that law enforcement agencies submit data as to the age and sex of persons arrested, including juveniles, in monthly or annual Uniform Crime Reports submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This recommendation was included in the report after it had been brought to the attention of the Panel that there was an almost complete lack of information concerning the volume of juvenile delinquency in rural areas and that the Panel dealing with rural problems felt very strongly the need of such information. Mr. Harbo pointed out to the Statistics Panel that the Uniform Crime Reporting program does include a summary report dealing with the age and sex of all arrested persons; that such reports had been collected from a number of law enforcement agencies prior to the war but that this phase of the Uniform Crime Reporting program had been completely discontinued during the war due to the shortage of law enforcement personnel.

The present statistics compiled by the Bureau from fingerprint records reflect the age and sex of persons arrested and fingerprinted, but it is not practical to attempt to ascertain whether the persons were arrested for offenses in urban communities or in rural areas. Furthermore, the data are incomplete as to the total extent of juvenile delinquency, since in many jurisdictions the statutes prohibit the fingerprinting of juveniles taken into custody.

For these reasons the Conference composed of Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm, Glavin, Tracy, Hendon, Nichols, Clegg, Ladd, Rosen, and Harbo, was unanimously of the opinion that the Bureau should resume its efforts to collect summary reports from law enforcement agencies dealing with the age and sex of arrested persons, in order to make it possible to subdivide this information on a State basis and to work for the development of reports which will furnish the best possible measure of the total volume of juveniles taken into custody by law enforcement agencies.

Respectfully,
For the Director

EX-13

RECORDED & INDEXED

JAN 3 1947

Clyde Tolson

E. A. Tamm

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

Clegg
Hendon

58 JAN 7 1947

THE DIRECTOR
THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE
PROPOSED SOUND SCHOOLS

December 13, 1946

73723

ps

On December 12, 1946, the Conference considered the need for additional Agents with ~~special sound~~ training. It was pointed out that at present there are only 120 sound men in the field who are available for assignment to the technical duties involved. There are eight division offices with no sound man assigned and twelve offices have only one sound man. 56 sound men are concentrated in eight of the larger offices.

There have been several resignations of sound men recently. Since the initiation of the program for this type of special training, 145 Agents so trained have resigned from the Bureau.

The Conference composed of Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm, Glavin, Tracy, Hendon, Nichols, Clegg, Ladd, Rosen, and Harbo, was unanimously of the opinion that two classes of Agents, composed of 14 men each, should be selected and given the regular three weeks' technical training in sound and technical equipment. If approved, the men will be selected in such a way as to meet the needs of the field offices for men with this special training without involving transfers. The names of Agents previously recommended by Special Agents in Charge will be reviewed in this connection.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

Clyde Tolson

E. A. Tamm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/17/90 BY SP-5/BJT

Kel

EAT

RTM:AF

cc-Mr. Clegg
Mr. Hendon

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/7/2018 BY SP-5 CJK/STH

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THE DIRECTOR
THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

December 26, 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/7/50 BY SP-521/BJ

The Executive Conference of December 20, 1946, consisting of Messrs. E. A. Tamm, Rosen, Ladd, Clegg, Tracy, Harbo, Hendon and Glavin, considered a request of former Special Agent Lewis Erwin Williams, a graduate of the National Academy, for reappointment in the Bureau.

It was pointed out to the Conference that Williams entered on duty January 5, 1942 and resigned November 4, 1944 to accept police duties in his home town of High Point, North Carolina. He was appointed Chief of Police in the Mount Airy, North Carolina Police Department August 16, 1945. He has held police schools for the Mount Airy officers during the present year.

No written request for reinstatement has been received from former Special Agent Williams, SAC Bills having advised Mr. Clegg that Williams was desirous of being reinstated in the service.

The Conference, with the exception of Messrs. Glavin and Hendon, is opposed to reappointing this individual. The majority of the Conference feels that Williams left the service when he was badly needed in November 1944 and that there appears to be no reason why he should be reappointed in the service at this time. Messrs. Glavin and Hendon feel a communication should go forward to SAC Bills to definitely ascertain why this former Special Agent wishes to return to the Bureau since he presently is employed as Chief of Police at Mount Airy and seems to have the confidence of the City Fathers.

Should the Director approve the recommendation at the conference, SAC Bills will be promptly advised to the effect that no action can be taken with regard to Williams' desire to be reinstated.

Respectfully submitted,
FOR THE CONFERENCE

Glyde Tolson

E. A. Tamm

I agree with the majority

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Clegg

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Miss Gandy

RECORDED 7 1947

THE DIRECTOR

12/31/46

THE EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE

BADGES FOR THE NATIONAL ACADEMY

The Executives Conference on December 18, 1946, those present being Messrs. Glavin, Tracy, Egan, Harbo, Hendon, Nichols, Rosen and Clegg, considered the suggestion relative to temporary badges worn by the FBI National Academy students. The badges are prepared and worn by the Academy students on the following occasions:

1. During the first four or five weeks for the purpose of enabling class members to become better acquainted with the name of the student and the city from which the student came.
2. At the initial Bureau Reception for the students in the Academy the badge is prepared showing the title, the law enforcement agency and the city represented. These badges are worn also at the Inaugural Reception at the conclusion of the course.

It was recommended that but one set of badges be made up and used for all those purposes in the future. It was recommended that the badges used carry the name, law enforcement agency and city only. There should be omitted the title and those badges would be worn at both receptions and during the first four or five weeks of attendance of the class.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/7/90 BY SP-5C/BW

Clyde Tolson

RECORDED

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353

66-2554-5683
JAN 3 1947

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Mr. Hendon
Mr. Clegg
JAN 7 - 1947

THE DIRECTOR.

December 24, 1946

THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

The Conference, consisting of Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm, Tracy, Clegg, Glavin, Long, Mumford, Rosen, and McGuire, was advised of current information relative to the transmission of fingerprints by facsimile using wire and radio facilities, and the question was presented as to whether any arrangements should be made to use such facilities as exist.

It was pointed out that equipment to transmit natural-size fingerprints in sufficient detail for identification was in existence only experimentally. The Navy has a few experimental stations and it is not in widespread use. Such equipment is not available commercially, although several companies would be interested in a development and research program along this line at an expenditure in one instance of \$15,000 and another \$1,000 a month until completed.

The equipment in widespread use could be used for this purpose to send in natural-size prints of 10 fingers for classification and one enlarged print of sufficient detail for identification. News services have such equipment.

The Conference was unanimously opposed to the proposal of working out with the News Services arrangements to handle requests of this nature for any law enforcement agency requesting this service. It was pointed out that with airplane transportation facilities, the time savings today is a question of hours rather than days and in a case important enough for this savings, such prints could be personally brought to the Bureau, using such travel facilities.

EX-4 RECORDED & 353

66-2554-56 84

With the exception of Mr. Tracy and Mr. Long, who were opposed to publishing in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin an informative article on this matter which would give them merely the results of our research and study. It was felt by some that this would merely result in many inquiries about any existing arrangements whereby such facilities were available.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

cc-Mr. Clegg
Mr. Hendon

Respectfully,
For the Conference

Clyde Tolson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/17/90 BY Sp-52/bno

58 JAN 7 1947

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RE Tamm

THE DIRECTOR
THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

December 31, 1946

The Executive Conference of December 27, 1946, consisting of Messrs. E. A. Tamm, Clegg, Harbo, McGuire, Tracy, McCabe, Hendon and Glavin considered a suggestion submitted by Mr. J. H. O'Connor of the Identification Division to the effect that the Mrschel Kidnaping Case Map, now in the Training Building Lobby of the Armory, be declared surplus.

The Conference is of the unanimous opinion that this exhibit, which was initially prepared for the San Francisco Fair, be declared surplus and be removed from the building in question. The Conference agrees that Mr. Gauthier of the Cartographic Section should salvage any sections thereof which can be utilized for other exhibit purposes at a later date.

Respectfully submitted,
FOR THE CONFERENCE

Clyde Tolson

E. A. Tamm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/7/90 BY Sp-5ci/080

cc - Mr. Hendon
Mr. Clegg

Attachment:

WRG:amb

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

66-2554-5685

EX-7

87

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

58 JAN 7 1947

The Director

10/21/46

Executives Conference

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/7/20 BY SP-5 ci/kaf

The Executives Conference, consisting of Messrs. Tolson, Rosen, Long, Ladd, Morgan, Hendon, E. A. Tamm, Tracy, Glavin and Nichols, considered the report submitted by George H. Morris of the Inter-American Bar Association, pointing out the desirability of law enforcement officers from other American countries be invited to attend this meeting.

At the conference meeting referred to by Mr. Morris, Treasury Department representatives indicated a willingness to send representatives to Lima, Peru, where the next conference will be held in April. The Post Office Department and Immigration and Naturalization indicated they would be receptive to such an invitation. At this preliminary conference, which was held on September 12, attended by representatives of Secret Service, the Narcotic Bureau, the Alcohol Tax Unit, Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Coast Guard and others, the Immigration and Naturalization representative suggested the desirability of devising some international agency to which law enforcement agencies could send information concerning criminal suspects and get information regarding them and their whereabouts. The secretary-general of this association, Mr. William Roy Vallance, called attention to the resolution adopted at the Inter-American Bar Association meeting concerning the deposit of fingerprints in some central American bureau, and Mr. Anslinger of the Narcotic Bureau referred to the pre-war existence of an international fingerprinting and criminal information center in Vienna. In connection with this observation, it was suggested that there be an exchange between law enforcement officers in South America and the United States, at which time representatives of the Treasury Department suggested it might be desirable to explore the idea of a worldwide association.

Heretofore the Bureau has followed a hands-off policy in connection with this group. They have had three conventions--one in Havana in 1942, one in Rio de Janeiro in 1943, and the last in Mexico City in August of 1944. During the conference in Mexico City considerable newspaper publicity was given to it and particularly the issues which were raised during the course of the meeting. The reaction in the Embassy at Mexico was that the conference had been utilized by various delegates for the purpose of raising such issues which should not have been raised by a conference of lawyers and although the meetings were called by Messrs. Morris and Vallance we have declined to participate heretofore.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

The Executives Conference was unanimous in its recommendation that some steps should be taken to slow this group down and to counteract their activities, by calling attention to the existence

EX-31

F B I

166-2554-5686

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

30 JAN 14 1947 62

ORIGINAL FILED IN 74-33453-9

Memorandum to the Director

of the international fingerprint exchange which the Bureau already has in operation and also to the fact that the International Criminal Police Commission has been revitalized and the FBI is officially a member of the Commission and is recognized as the United States representative thereon.

Mr. Ladd suggested that it might be well to consider the question of whether the Bureau should expand its program of police liaison in South America even though we are pulling out of intelligence work in order that the FBI might be in a position to assume a leading role in this type of endeavor. The Conference felt that while there were merits, nevertheless our personnel situation at this time precluded even discussing and raising the matter.

The Conference unanimously recommended that we communicate with Morris and deliver the letter personally, as well as with Mr. Vallance, pointing out that the Bureau already has the international exchange of fingerprints and, secondly, the Bureau is the United States Government representative on the International Criminal Police Commission and, thirdly, that the Pacific Coast International Peace Officers Association carries on such work. The Conference was also of the opinion that the appropriate contacts in the IACP and the Pacific Coast International should be informed of this growing trend so that appropriate protests could be lodged.

A letter to Mr. Morris is attached, along with one to Mr. Vallance, and since this is a police liaison and training matter the letters when signed, if approved, should be returned to the Training Division for personal delivery and personal conference of Messrs. Morris and Vallance.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

Clyde Tolson

E. A. Tamm

Attachment

cc - Mr. Glegg
Mr. Hendon

LBH:hbm

70

Executive Conference

J

50 LEONARD ~~X~~ WORMIL
JAN 31 1947 115

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
50

166-2554-568
F B I
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL - 12

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1-3648-7

November 26, 1946

AIRMAIL



b7D

My dear :

Your letter dated October 31, 1946, together with enclosures, has been received and I was pleased to hear from you again. I wish to advise, however, that schedules of the type you mentioned are not available. Each session of the FBI National Academy consists of a basic ten weeks' course plus two weeks of specialized training in an elective subject or subjects. The subjects covered include police organization and administration; records, report writing and statistics; traffic enforcement; investigative methods and techniques; scientific and technical matters; police photography; fingerprint identification; firearms training; physical training and defense tactics; and juvenile control and crime prevention.

Training in the Academy combines instruction with practical work. It is patterned after the training of the FBI's Special Agents with emphasis on problems peculiar to local agencies. Instructors are members of the full-time training staff of the FBI.

Due to the backlog of applications I wish to point out that I am not in a position to offer any encouragement regarding your attending the FBI-National Academy in the immediate future.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 3

NOV 26 6 14 P.M.

San Juan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Approved by Executive Conference
11/25/46, those present being Messrs. E. J. Tamm, Harbo, Land, Tracy, McCabe, Hendon, Nichols, Glavin, Clegg.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 28 6 01 P.M. '46

Routing slip table with columns for names and checkboxes.

NOTE: Information concerning the National Academy which is set out in the body of this letter was obtained from the memorandum entitled "The FBI National Academy".

On November 27, 1944, [redacted] was placed on the Bureau mailing list (62-21531-9629).

On September 21, 1945, we sent him miscellaneous publications of the Bureau, the most of which were in the field of fingerprinting. A note paper letter was written at that time. b7D

On November 10, 1945, [redacted] addressed a letter to the Director inquiring about the FBI National Academy. He was sent our old publication entitled "FBI National Academy--Questions and Answers" on November 20, 1945, and the suggestion made that he contact the SAC in [redacted] if he desired additional data (1-3548-2).

On April 17, 1946, the Executives Conference considered an inquiry of SAC [redacted] as to whether or not the Bureau would extend an invitation to [redacted] to visit the Bureau for one or two weeks to make observations and studies in the FBI Technical Laboratory and the Identification Division. b7D

The SAC had had a conversation with [redacted] who had stated he did not believe the Bureau would accept a candidate from [redacted] because all the members of that department are colored. [redacted] had replied that the Bureau did not draw any color line but that as a practical matter it might be well to recognize possible prejudices on the part of the individual police attending the academy from all sections of the country and [redacted] stated he recognized the situation and understood it. There was some intimation that [redacted] might eventually come to the United States and make some studies of police work in New York City although it wasn't believed that any further action along this line would be taken at this time.

The Executives Conference unanimously recommended that since there was no issue before the conference but merely an inquiry that we instruct the SAC at [redacted] not to take the initiative in bringing this subject matter up for discussion. The SAC was so advised on April 25, 1946 (1-3548-4). b7D

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

BHM:mrh

JBM

kw

Executive Conference
62

53 JAN 14 1947

RECORDED

166-2554-5689
F B I

61 DEC 31 1946

PHOTOCOPY NO STAMP LINE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

1-17-114

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : Executives' Conference

SUBJECT: ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - discussions at In-Service and Supervisors' Conference

DATE: December 4, 1946

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

The Executives' Conference on 11/27/46, Messrs. Tolson, Glavin, Tracy, Hendon, E. A. Tamm, McGuire, Ladd, McCabe and Clegg being present, considered the recommendation of Supervisor J. A. Carlson that there be included in each In-Service course a lecture by a Laboratory technician - Mr. Conrad - of the practical phases of technical terminology which an Agent should know about relative to the Atom bomb. Mr. Conrad is reported to be qualified to discuss in a very interesting fashion the general principles of the Atom bomb and his discussion would clarify for the Agents definitions which are being used and which they should know about in the event violations of the Atomic Energy Act are investigated by them.

Mr. Carlson also recommended that this subject be included in the next Supervisors' Conference.

The Executives' Conference, with the exception of Mr. Tamm, approved the suggestion for a discussion of one hour before the current series of In-Service classes by Mr. Conrad and the discussion of the subject at the next Supervisors' Conference. Mr. Tamm does not feel that a discussion of the scientific aspects of Atomic Energy would be of any value to the Agents. While he believes that the Retraining School and new Agents' classes should have some instructions in the Atomic Power Act, he believes that the widespread publicity concerning the general subject of Atomic Power through articles in newspapers, magazines, et cetera, as well as the release by the War Department of various prepared treatises on the subject has brought forth a sufficiently general knowledge to be adequate for Bureau Agents. He believes a discussion of this kind would be fundamentally a waste of time.

*Mr. Hoover thinks
Supervisor who
lectures on violations
can cover this
1-7-46*

Respectfully,
For the Conference

Glyde Tolson

Edw. A. Tamm

hhc:hd/EAT:DMG

CC-Mr. Clegg
Mr. Hendon

Edw. A. Tamm
15-11-46

TO: Mr. Tracy

DATE: 11-21-46

FROM: M. Dawson

SUBJECT: Order for Electromatic Hektowriters

It is desired to request that 50 I. B. M. electromatic Hektowriters be ordered for use in preparing the duplicator masters. These machines should be furnished with Pica type similar to that listed in the IBM Electromatic Price List as code number 01.

md:lf

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-90 BY SP-5 C. B. P.

The Executive Conference of December 13, 1946, consisting of Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm, Tracy, Harbo, Hendon, Clegg, Ladd, Rosen, Nichols, and Glavin approved the purchase of the electromatic Hektowriters requested by Mr. Tracy.

RECORDED

106-2554-5689

F B I

EX-4

55 DEC 30 1946

COPY/gfb

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL - 8

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-2554-5689

62
JAN 14 1947

THE DIRECTOR
THE EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE

12/31/46

The Executives Conference on December 30, 1946, those present being Messrs. E. A. Tamm, McGuire, Ladd, Long, Rosen, Glavin, Hendon, Tracy, and Clegg, gave further consideration to the request of the District Attorney's Office at San Antonio, Texas for a survey of the record facilities of the District Attorney's Office in San Antonio. When the newly elected District Attorney William N. Hensley called at the Bureau a few months ago he inquired as to what services the Bureau could render to him particularly in connection with his enforcement duties and the services of the Bureau's Laboratory, National Academy, field training schools and other cooperative facilities including survey of records of law enforcement agencies were made known to him. He stated that he would like to avail himself fully of these services when he assumed office.

The Conference was of the opinion that based upon this specific discussion the Bureau would be justified in making a survey of the records system of the District Attorney's Office insofar as they relate to the enforcement and detecting phases of the activity of that office. The District Attorney indicated that he was employing a staff of investigators to aid in law enforcement and the record of these investigators it is believed should be examined with a view to seeing that they conform to the Uniform Crime Reports' methods of filing and maintenance but that no survey should be made with respect to the records relating to prosecutions or the administration of the prosecutor's functions.

The conference unanimously recommended that this limited survey be made.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

Clyde Tolson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/8/98 BY sp-5 ctb/...

E. A. Tamm

RECORDED & INDEXED
312

66-2554-5691
JAN 6 1947

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

Mr. Hendon
Mr. Clegg

60 JAN 10 1947

THE DIRECTOR

12/31/46

THE EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE

~~PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON JUVENILE COURT LAWS AND ADMINISTRATION~~

The Executives Conference on December 18, 1946, those present being Messrs. Glavin, Tracy, Harbo, Hendon, Nichols, Lumsford, Rosen and Clegg, considered the matter recommended by the Police Panel during the Juvenile Delinquency Conference wherein a recommendation was made as follows:

"Experience of the police in certain communities has raised questions about certain portions of the Standard Juvenile Court Act and certain provisions of existing state legislation which constitute important handicaps in effective law enforcement and hence are most objectionable to law enforcement authorities. Since it appears to the police that there are objectionable features of the legislation it is recommended that a group, including representatives of the police, of those interested in juvenile court administration and of other appropriate agencies be set up to review problems connected with the recommended legislation and to consider any possible modifications that experience may have indicated as desirable."

There are then listed numerous handicaps encountered by the police in connection with Juvenile Court recommendations and legislation including restrictions on the arrest and transportation of the juveniles by police, restrictions on interviewing juveniles, the unavailability of Juvenile Court records, the difficulties involved because of the varying age limitations in defining juveniles and the fact that police officers are not often permitted in Juvenile Courts and the courts do not recognize the need for protecting the public in connection with traffic matters when the car is driven by juveniles.

In connection with the above recommendation there was considerable discussion as to whether or not the Bureau should take the initiative in calling such a conference or whether the Bureau should communicate with the Attorney General suggesting that in connection with the recommendation mentioned the conference might be held at an early date with Juvenile Court Judges and Law Enforcement Officers present or whether the Bureau should do nothing about the situation.

RECORDED & INDEXED

66-2554-5692

It was pointed out that this specific recommendation was made by Miss Lemport of the Children's Bureau and if the Bureau didn't take action in suggesting the Attorney General do so the Children's Bureau and Federal Security Agency would probably take the initiative and run the thing to suit their own purposes.

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

Mr. Hendon

62

JAN 14 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/8/90 BY SP-501

THE DIRECTOR

December 26, 1946

THE EXECUTIVES' CONFERENCE

DESCRIPTIONS OF ATTENDANCE
POLICE SCHOOLS

The Executives' Conference, Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm, Glavin, Rosen, Tracy, Nichols, Ladd, Hendon and Clegg being present, on December 13, 1946, considered the matter of diplomas for the police schools which are being sponsored jointly by the FBI, the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police and the New York State Sheriff's Association. The diploma used in the past carried the words "With the cooperation of the FBI" in the body of the diploma. There was also a space for signature with printed titles by the President of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police and the President of the New York State Sheriff's Association. The Executives' Conference recommended unanimously as follows with reference to the revised diploma:

1. That the list of sponsoring agencies be omitted from near the top of the diploma and that only the words "Law enforcement officers training school" be used without any indication of sponsorship.
2. That in the body of the diploma the words "with the cooperation of the FBI" be continued in the diploma.
3. That the space for signature with the printed titles for the President of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police and the President of the New York State Sheriff's Association be continued, and this was believed to be adequate to show sponsorship.
4. Of course, the appropriate phraseology such as "advanced in-service training school" or "school of identification" as the case might be would be used in lieu of the initial phrase "basic in-service training school."

If this is approved, the diploma will be printed in the manner unanimously recommended by the Executives' Conference.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/8/90 BY sp-seib

RECORDED & INDEXED

312

Clydia Tolson

E. A. Tamm

166-2554-5693
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36 JAN 6 1947

EX-4

53 JAN 9 1947

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Coffey
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Hendon
- Perkinson
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

Wh

Handwritten initials

December 10, 1946

SAC, Miami

Director, FBI

~~FISHER-BROWN INSURANCE~~
~~PENSACOLA, FLORIDA~~

In response to your communication of December 2, 1946, concerning the above-mentioned insurance company, the Bureau feels that one of the Resident Agents presently assigned to Pensacola should discuss the use of the initials "FBI" with the representatives of the Fisher-Brown Insurance Company.

It should be pointed out to the representatives of this firm that in the event the initials "FBI" are misused for personal purposes of gain by their representatives, it is entirely possible that such representatives may be reported for violation of the impersonation statutes.

Although the Bureau cannot instruct this firm to discontinue the use of the initials in question, no doubt should be left in the minds of the representatives of the concern that the Bureau will not tolerate misuse of the initials in question.

The Executive Conference of December 9, 1946, consisting of Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm, Tracy, Harbo, Hendon, McGuire, Ladd, Rosen and Glavin approved the above letter.

WRG:AMB

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&
INDEXED

127
72-66-2554-5695

EX-43

61 DEC 31 1946

ALL INFO CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/8/2001 BY SP-5C/OTF

56 JAN 20 1947

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

December 12, 1946

Mr. Henry F. Chandler
Director
Administrative Office of the
United States Courts
Supreme Court Building
Washington 13, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

W/ho - of - scib

The problem confronting probation officers in securing a copy of the criminal record of persons charged with crime in the Federal District Courts as outlined in your letter of November 29, 1946, has received careful consideration.

I am pleased to advise you it will be possible for us to furnish United States marshals with an extra copy of the criminal record for the use of probation officers, and instructions to this effect are being issued today to the Identification Division of this Bureau. It will be appreciated if you will advise all probation officers and marshals that an extra copy of the record will be furnished in the future.

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate with you in all matters of mutual interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



SJT:db

DEPT OF JUSTICE
12 5 06 PM '46

NOTE: Approved by the Executive Conference 12/5/46. The additional cost of furnishing extra copies of the record will be very small. Furnishing copies directly to probation officers and to U. S. Attorneys would require considerable additional personnel.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

★ DEC 12 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 11 46
12 11 46

December 18, 1946

SAC, [redacted]

b7E

RE: LOGS USED ON TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES
[redacted]

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of October 25, 1946, concerning the maintenance of logs used on technical surveillances [redacted]

b7E

[redacted] The Bureau is issuing a bulletin to the effect that such logs should be retained permanently and should not be destroyed at the end of one year. You should be guided by such instructions effective immediately.

Concerning the listing of the names of the individuals in the left column of the log and your view that the initials would be preferable and that the logs would be filled in with the full name of the Agent after it has been returned to the office, the Bureau does not agree with this suggestion as it would entail additional clerical effort at the field office and the initials of employees would be practically as damaging as the full names if the logs were lost. Of course, the Bureau expects that the logs will be safeguarded fully at all times and should be maintained with the same care as the technical equipment [redacted]

b7E

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/8/00 BY SP-5C/DMF

John Edgar Hoover
Director

m

Approved by Executives Conference December 13, 1946 those present being Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm, Hendon, Glavin, Nichols, Ladd Harbo, Rosen, and Clegg

HHC:BJB

RECORDED

INDEXED

166-2554-5697

53 JAN 12 1947

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12/19/46

53 JAN 20 1947

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, Miami

December 27, 1946

DIRECTOR, FBI

~~SPECIAL EMPLOYEES~~

With reference to your inquiry as to whether Special Employees may initial serials for the file, you are advised that when such employees are engaged in strictly clerical work in the field office, they should be bound by rules applicable to clerical employees. If, however, they are engaged in making contacts and conducting investigations as is occasionally done in certain field offices they may, at the discretion of the SAC, initial serials and files when they are engaged in such work which is similar to that performed by Special Agents. In each instance, however, where such authority is granted, it must be with the specific approval and upon specific instructions of the SAC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/01 BY SP-5C/BW

Approved by Executive Conference on 12/16/46, Messrs. Tamm, Hendon, Ladd, Rosen, Tracy, Harbo, Glavin and Clegg being present.

HHC/wl

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 15

DEC 27 1946 PM

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&
INDEXED

66-2554-5698

DEC 6 1946

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: D. M. Ladd *DL* DATE: 12/24/46

FROM: E. G. Fitch *EGF*

SUBJECT: COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES - NAME CHECKS

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Pursuant to your request, I have ascertained that Bureau instructions relative to the making of name checks as a matter of cooperation with other Federal agencies were issued to the field in Bulletin No. 26, dated June 2, 1943, Section C of which pertains to this subject matter. A copy of this Bulletin is attached for your ready reference.

Check with [unclear] [unclear]

It will be noted that outstanding instructions to the field authorize the making of name checks for other Federal agencies on an informal basis whereas current instructions at the Seat of Government prohibit the making of such name checks for agencies other than those for whom we already are making such checks. At the present time we are checking names for the Secret Service, Naval Research Laboratory, Navy Yard, Office of Naval Intelligence, OSS (now called CIG), Civil Service, Agriculture, Coast Guard, Treasury, G-2, Provost Marshal General, State, Special Telephone Requests, Immigration and Naturalization, Panama Canal, Panamanian Requests, Exits, Visas, Government Printing Office, Manhattan Engineer District and Red Cross.

For your further information, we have recently refused to make name checks for the following agencies; State, War and Navy Coordinating Committee, Veterans Administration, Department of Commerce, Civil Service Commission, (except on limited basis) and Forestry Service.

In view of the conflicting positions of the Bureau Field Offices as against that of the Bureau Headquarters, it is respectfully suggested that this matter be considered in order that a consistent policy may be established throughout.

EGF:OME

1/11/47 [unclear]

ADDENDUM

At a meeting of the Executives' Conference on December 31, 1946, attended by Messrs. Tamm, Tracy, Glavin, Nichols, Harbo, Hendon, Morgan and Ladd, the question of handling name searches in the field was discussed. It was the unanimous opinion of the conference that the existing instructions to the field that they be permitted to make any searches for other Government agencies on a limited basis with the understanding that this would not include a check of all of the Bureau's records but only of the local field office records be continued. In view of this, there is no need to send any additional bulletin to the field.

over

PA [unclear]

19 JAN 2 1947
FIVE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO THE DIRECTOR

DATE December 23, 1946

FROM R. A. Rosen

SUBJECT THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT VIOLATIONS

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

In view of the great number of Theft From Interstate Ship-
ment cases presently pending, particularly in the New York-Newark
area, and in view of the publicity recently afforded hijackings and
other thefts of truck cargoes by New York newspapers, the attached
Bureau Bulletin has been prepared. This Bulletin calls attention to
the alarming number of cases of hijackings and major thefts presently
pending and sets forth suggested procedures which might improve upon
our investigative efforts in this type of case.

ACTION TAKEN

If you approve, it is recommended that the attached Bureau
Bulletin be dispatched to the field.

ADDENDUM: 12/23/46 AR:RW: Approved by the Executive Conference today with
Messrs. Tamm, Harbo, Hendon, McGuire, Tracy, Ladd and Rosen in attendance.

Attachment

RAR:rk

JAN 2 1947

COPY/gfb

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: MR. LADD

DATE: December 17, 1946

FROM: V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

You will recall that a form letter has been approved for use in requesting investigations of the field on Atomic Energy Commission applicants or employees. It has been found that the abstract to be used with these letters is necessarily the same in all cases and, of course, the character is the same. It would be another time-saving device to have these abstracts printed for use and with the printed abstract it would only be necessary to fill in the field office, name of employee, and of course the date, etc.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached is a sample abstract which it is requested be printed in accordance with the attached requisition.

Attachment

VPK:mrl

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/9/90 BY SP-5ci/SMK

APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE WITH MESSRS.
GLAVIN, TRACY, HARBO, HENDON, NICHOLS, CLEGG, ROSEN
AND LADD ATTENDING 12-19-46 DML

Encl with original

RECORDED

66-2554-5704

F B I

75 JAN 8 1947

ATTACHED ON ORIGINAL

62

60 JAN 15 1947

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 66-2554-31

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. T. Harbo *RTJ*

FROM : T. F. Baughman *TFB*

SUBJECT: Spooher Armored Jacket

DATE: 12/18/46

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Miss Gandy	

There called upon me on December 17, 1946, Mr. John C. Bratten, who represents the Spooner Armor Company, which makes and sells so-called "bullet proof" vests. Mr. Bratten stated that there is to be a demonstration of the Spooner vest to the Metropolitan Police Department on January 14, 1947 at 10 A.M. at the White House Pistol Range, 28th and K Streets, Northeast, and he invited a representative of the FBI to be present at the demonstration. I thanked him for his invitation.

TFB:AT

Spooher Armored Jacket

ADDENDUM 12/26/46 (WRG:amb): The Executive Conference of December 20, 1946, consisting of Messrs. E. A. Tamm, Rosen, Ladd, Clegg, Tracy, Harbo, Hendon and Glavin, is of the unanimous opinion that the Bureau not have a representative attend the demonstration of this vest on January 14, 1947. The Conference is of the unanimous opinion that the Bureau would not be interested in the purchase of such vests; that they are of the same type armored vest as those previously utilized by the Bureau before the plastic armored vest was secured by us.

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WRG

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31 JAN 3 1947

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INDEX

Copy

November 12, 1946

TO: MR. FITCH
FROM: MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: *Executive Conference*

With reference to the attached Executive Conference memorandum, it is desired that the Liaison Division check with both the Army and Navy to determine why prior approval from the State Department must be obtained before either the Army or Navy can carry a Bureau Agent by airplane in Alaska.

Secondly, it is desired that the Liaison Division advise Colonel Forney that the FBI will be willing to assume investigative jurisdiction in Alaska if we can be assured of the full and complete Army and Navy information relating to counterintelligence matters.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/9/90 BY SP-5/SC/PTK *llw*

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66-3918-1475
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53 JAN 16 1947 *b2*

REPLACES ORIGINAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO THE DIRECTOR
FROM EXECUTIVES' CONFERENCE
SUBJECT:

DATE: October 25, 1946

Pursuant to your instructions, additional information was secured from our Alaska Field Office and military authorities, and the Executives' Conference has reconsidered the inquiry of Colonel L. R. Forney of MED as to the Bureau's attitude should a suggestion be made that the rest of the Territory of Alaska be placed under the primary jurisdiction of the FBI for counterintelligence. This inquiry was predicated upon top secret information which had been received to the effect that the Soviets were doubling their efforts to place agents in Greenland and Alaska.

You will recall that under the Delimitations Agreement for investigative jurisdiction in Alaska, the Bureau now has the responsibility for all of Alaska except the Alaskan Peninsula from Iliamna Bay and the adjoining islands of the Aleutian chain, including Kodiak and the Pribilofs. Heretofore ONI has had officers on Kodiak but plans to remove them around the first of 1947.

According to the Anchorage Office, the MED and the PMG of Army in Alaska handled approximately 1150 investigations during the past year. Of these, some 650 were criminal and, therefore, there were about 500 which come within the purview of the Delimitations Agreement. It must be pointed out, however, that a large number of these were conducted in areas and under circumstances which presently make them fall within our jurisdiction but which were handled by the Army pursuant to our present understanding whereby they conduct preliminary investigations when our Agent personnel is not available at the scene or is prevented from early arrival by transportation difficulties. The Anchorage Office estimates that considering the number of cases which would be added to our jurisdiction by a change in the Agreement and the transportation difficulties on the Alaskan Peninsula and Aleutian chain, it would require five additional Agents if we assume that added responsibility.

Supervisor F. P. Griffes spoke to Colonel L. R. Forney of MED regarding the FBI's jurisdiction in Alaska. Colonel Forney was specifically asked that if the Bureau does take over jurisdiction in Alaska will the Army furnish transportation for the Bureau at the Bureau's convenience rather than at the convenience of the Army as has been done in the past.

Colonel Forney advised that under existing regulations Air Transport Command cannot carry anyone unless the State Department first gives approval in each case. Colonel Forney stated that this regulation would make it impossible for the War Department to furnish transportation to Bureau Agents in Alaska.

It was decided there would appear to be two strong considerations against assuming complete jurisdiction for counterintelligence in the Alaskan Peninsula and its adjoining islands. First is lack of personnel and the fact that the Agents we have could be more profitably employed from a productive viewpoint elsewhere; and, secondly, is the transportation difficulty in the area under consideration. The Bureau would be absolutely dependent upon other agencies of the Government for

JKM:DMJ:eed:da

The Director

transportation and, therefore, would have no control over our own ability to get to any particular point to carry out our responsibilities. The Navy has had no regular transportation, but in the past has operated irregularly an air transportation system from Kodiak to some points in the Aleutians, principally Adak and Attu. There is no other means of transportation other than an occasional plane or boat operated by the Alaska Game Commission.

A check with ONI reflects that the Naval Air Transportation Service operates a regular schedule to Annette, to Kodiak, to Fort Glenn, to Adak, and to Attu. These are regular flights and would be available for use by FBI Agents with prior approval from the State Department. The Navy advises that these flights leave Seattle once a day on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday and that, therefore, there are five flights per week from Seattle to the points above named, which in most cases would not adequately cover the situation for the Alaska Office inasmuch as these flights would not go through Anchorage. ONI further advised that there was no provision for furnishing transportation to any other Government agency at the Bureau's convenience, which means the Bureau could obtain transportation only on a regularly scheduled infrequent flight and not on an occasion when an emergency demanded such transportation.

It must be borne in mind also that Alaska, and particularly the Alaskan Peninsula, Kodiak Island and the Aleutian Islands are an important defense area. In the event of any emergency, the Army would unquestionably move in or be there in strength and would designate these to be military areas. It is known that at the present time there are a number of military operations of a secret nature being conducted by the Army and the Navy in the Territory of Alaska and its adjacent waters. If the Bureau were to assume complete counterintelligence jurisdiction, it would be seriously handicapped without knowledge of the confidential plans and operations of the Army and Navy in regard to their installations or maneuvers. In the past the Bureau has not been taken into the confidence of either the Army or the Navy to any appreciable degree and it can fairly be assumed there would be no change in that regard to insure adequate counterintelligence coverage.

It is, therefore, the unanimous opinion of Messrs. Rosen, Nichols, Harbo, Morgan, Quinn Tamm, and Ladd, who were in attendance, that Colonel Forney should be informally advised that the Bureau would be opposed to assuming counterintelligence jurisdiction over the Alaskan Peninsula and the other areas now reserved to the Army in the Delimitations Agreement.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

Clyde Tolson

E. A. Tamm

cc - Mr. Hendon
Mr. Glegg

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 13, 1946

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: DESERTERS AND SELECTIVE SERVICE INVESTIGATIONS

*EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/9/82 BY SP-5 CBN

Since the inception of the Deserter and Selective Service programs, the Field, generally speaking, has handled these investigations in a competent fashion. With regard to the Deserter cases, the Bureau has received more than 22,000 referrals from the Armed Services, and of this number over 19,000 have been brought to a logical conclusion. The Armed Services have indicated that they are well pleased with the Bureau's efforts in returning such a high percentage of these deserters to Armed Service control, and have informally stated that the Bureau's activities in this regard have certainly been a deterrent to desertion. However, now that hostilities have ceased, it is possible that less attention may be directed to the current cases in the Field because of the apathetic attitude on the part of the public and press toward the Selective Service and Deserter programs.

It is being pointed out that a large percentage of the current Selective Service cases and all of the Bureau Deserter cases involve subjects who are in fugitive status. In view of the excellent past record of the Bureau in handling these cases and because of the continued interest of the Armed Services, it is felt advisable to instruct the Field at this time to continue to regard Selective Service and Deserter cases as among those that reflect favorably on the Bureau's reputation. For this reason a complete and thorough investigation in each case should be stressed and every effort made in the fugitive cases to effect the earliest location and apprehension of the subjects.

ACTION RECOMMENDED

That with your approval the attached Bureau Bulletin be prepared and forwarded to the Field.

Attachment

ADDENDUM: AR:WW 12/13/46: Approved by the Executives Conference today with Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm, Harbo, Hendon, Tracy, Nichols, Clegg, Ladd and Rosen in attendance.

TJG:GJB

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 16, 1946

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CUSTODY OR CONFINEMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/9/90 BY SP-5 CJB

EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

Subsequent to the approval on August 2, 1946 of the amended Fugitive Felon Act covering escapes from custody or confinement after conviction for the crimes of murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence or attempts to commit any of the foregoing, certain questions have arisen which have been presented to the Criminal Division for interpretation.

Attached is a proposed Bureau Bulletin furnishing the field with the results of the Department's opinion on these questions.

Although an approved form letter was distributed by all divisions to law enforcement officers, prosecuting attorneys, penal and correctional institutions immediately after the effective date of the amended statute, outlining the provisions of such statute, the response in number of new cases received has been disappointingly small, particularly in view of the number of wanted notices filed by state institutions with the Bureau for escapees who had previously been serving sentences after conviction for crimes that would fall within the purview of the amended statute.

The proposed bulletin also suggests that a survey be made by all divisions to determine the action taken by state penal and correctional institutions to cause the recapture of escapees and to further insure that rank officials of such institutions are aware of the provisions of the statute as amended.

CJM:RH

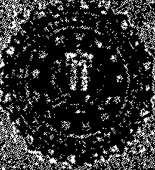
ADDENDUM: Approved by the Executive Conference with Messrs. E.A. Tamm, Harbo, Glavin, Hendon, Tracy, Nichols, Ladd, Clegg, and Rosen in attendance on December 16, 1946.

RECORDED 66-2554-5711

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-2209-88-1015

Handwritten initials: RB, 92



United States Department of Justice
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D. C.

December 19, 1946

62-30384
 [Handwritten signature]

MEMORANDUM TO ALL EMPLOYEES

RE: EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

In order that you may be currently informed as to the benefits and provisions of the United States Employees Compensation Act, the following is set out:

If a civil employee of the United States sustains an injury while in the performance of his official duties he is entitled to:

- a. Medical, surgical, and hospital service and supplies, and transportation if necessary to secure them
- b. Money benefits while disabled for work when salary is not being received, not to exceed \$116.66 a month
- c. Burial expenses in case of death up to \$200
- d. Money benefits in case of death for any dependents not to exceed \$116.66 per month

If an employee desires to receive treatment at Government expense, it is mandatory that treatment be obtained from United States medical officers and hospitals if practicable; if these are not available, then from physicians and hospitals designated by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, a list of which is available in each field division. (Form C. A. 76). In this connection when applying for medical treatment from a designated physician or hospital, form C. A. 16 is provided for use in authorizing medical treatment or in authorizing hospital care in cases where there is no doubt concerning the right of the employee to receive such treatment or care and Form C. A. 17 for use in all hernia cases and in all other cases in which there may be doubt whether the disability of the employee is due to an injury sustained while on duty. Authorization may be given for emergency treatment before issuance of Form C. A. 16 provided this form is issued within 48 hours thereafter. In emergency cases where there is no designated physician or hospital or Government Hospital, any reputable physician licensed to practice medicine or any hospital may be employed. However, in such a case after first aid treatment has been received further treatment, if necessary, should be obtained as soon as practicable from a medical officer of the United States or from a designated physician. Authorization for prolonged treatment from physicians who are not medical officers of the United States or who have not been designated by the Commission should be obtained from the Commission.

Any injury sustained, no matter how slight, should be reported to the Bureau on Employees' Compensation Forms C. A. 1 and C. A. 2. Attention is invited to the fact that the physician who first rendered treatment or made an examination of the injury should execute the physician's statement appearing on the reverse side of

11/21/46 - R. S. C. [Handwritten initials]

form C. A. 2. In filing claim for medical expenses Employees' Compensation Form Voucher #S-69 should be submitted to the Bureau in preference to submitting an itemized bill or receipted itemized statement issued by the physician rendering treatment.

Compensation for disability will be granted for loss of pay resulting from injuries sustained by employees while in the performance of their official duties only when a formal claim is made on form C. A. 4. Compensation is not payable for the first three days on which pay is lost. If the disability lasts for less than 18 days the claim for compensation should be submitted upon the termination of such disability. If the injury seems likely to result in prolonged disability a claim for compensation should be submitted 18 days after the pay stops on form C. A. 4, and every 15 days thereafter form C. A. 8 should be submitted until such time as the employee returns to duty.

Every employee or someone on his behalf shall within 48 hours after the injury give written notice to the immediate superior of the employee and in no case shall the submission of a claim for compensation be delayed beyond 60 days after the injury, or compensation may be refused. The Bureau of Employees' Compensation is allowed at its discretion, however, to award compensation, if, for reasonable cause shown, a claim is filed within five years after the injury or death. If not filed within five years, the Commission is without power to pay compensation.

When an injury or death for which compensation is payable is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the United States and the employee receives as a result of a suit brought by him or on his behalf any money or other property in satisfaction of the liability, the employee after deducting the costs of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee shall refund to the United States the amount of compensation which has been paid him and credit any surplus upon future payments of compensation on account of the same injury.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-28-2011

SAC, Buffalo
Director, FBI

December 31, 1946

RECORDED

66-2554-5719

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRAVEL OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL
LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES

With reference to your inquiry dated December 17, 1946, regarding the above-mentioned matter, the Bureau feels you should continue travel into neighboring Canada for investigation purposes in the same manner which you have done in the past.

The Bureau is desirous of being advised when such travel is necessary, although it will not be necessary for you to secure prior approval for such travel unless the particular matter being handled is such that the Bureau should be first notified prior to the necessary travel being made.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-28-2011 BY [redacted]~~

ADDENDUM WRG:amb 12/31/46 - The Executive Conference of December 27, 1946, consisting of Messrs. E. A. Tamm, Clegg, Harbo, McGuire, Tracy, McCabe, Hendon and Glavin approved the above letter going forward.

WRG:amb

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 2, 1947

~~Classified by SP-5 ci/STH
Declassify on: OADR~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

66-2554-5719

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-18-2796

Director, FBI
SAC, Buffalo

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 17, 1946

~~TRAVEL OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES.~~

Paragraph 5-B, Part I, of the FBI Hand Book states that before an employee can go outside the continental United States it is necessary to obtain prior Bureau approval.

The Buffalo Field Division is responsible for investigations in the major portion of the Province of Ontario, Canada, and it is necessary on some occasions that an Agent proceed into Canada to handle an expedite matter, such as the interview of NMVTA subjects who have been apprehended, applicant investigations and similar types of assignments. At the present time an Agent of this office spends approximately five days per month in the Province of Ontario.

Advice is requested in view of the circumstances, whether it is necessary in each instance that Bureau approval be secured [for trips by such an assigned Agent into Ontario, Canada.] If you desire that the Bureau first grant approval, advice is requested as to your views concerning the proper method to handle such a situation in expedite matters when time is of the essence.

For your information, we have always received whole-hearted cooperation from all Canadian authorities, in fact better cooperation than is usually obtainable from other law enforcement agencies in this country and it, therefore, appears to me to be no reason why it should be necessary to secure the Bureau's prior approval in such instances above discussed which occur in connection with our regular work.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/9/90 BY SP-5ci/bmw

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~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

RECORDED & INDEXED
66-2554-5717
FBI
50 JAN 16 1947
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Classified by SP-5ci/bmw
Declassify on OADR

66-18-2496
ORIGINAL FILED IN

THE DIRECTOR

December 21, 1946

A. Rosen

FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/9/90 BY SP-5 CIB/BJ

PURPOSE

To advise that a Bureau Bulletin has been prepared instructing the field not to accept investigation of cases under this Act which originate in other Government agencies, and also setting forth instructions for the handling of cases within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

BACKGROUND

Part 3, Section 410(a), Title 4 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 permits the United States to be sued in Tort. When such claims arise investigation is frequently necessary and the question of which Government agency will assume responsibility for such investigations was discussed in a recent conference in the office of Mr. John Sonnett, Assistant Attorney General, Claims Division. In addition to representatives of this Bureau, practically all other Government agencies were represented. The Department, and a majority of the agencies present, suggested that the Bureau assume the investigation of all claims arising under the Act, stating that in their opinion the Bureau with its well-trained personnel would be the logical agency to handle such investigations.

It was pointed out that the Bureau could not at the present time accept the responsibility for all such investigations inasmuch as the Bureau has neither the appropriation nor personnel to engage in this sort of activity. It was therefore agreed by those in attendance at the conference that as a temporary expedient each Government agency will conduct its own investigations pending receipt of a final opinion from the Department on whether the Bureau will assume primary responsibility for investigating these claims.

It was further agreed that in the interim the Bureau will not accept requests from other branches of the Government to investigate such cases except in the case of a national catastrophe, and then only after the matter had been cleared with the Department.

The Bureau is, of course, responsible for the investigation of any claims which may arise from the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any Bureau employee. For this reason, the attached Bureau Bulletin sets forth instructions relative to the investigation of the Bureau's own cases which may arise under the Act.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

A Bureau Bulletin encompassing the above instructions and outlining the investigative procedure for the Bureau to follow in handling its own cases has been prepared and is attached for your approval.

EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-6900-120-7

INDEXED 66-6900-5730

FBI

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Attachment
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Memorandum for the Director

ADDENDUM: 12/23/46 AR:WW: Approved by the Executive Conference today with Messrs. Tamm, Harbo, Hendon, McGuire, Tracy, Ladd and Rosen in attendance.

Director, FBI

December 27, 1946

SAC, Seattle

WILLIAM J. REILLY, NA
Chief Deputy Sheriff
Spokane County Sheriff's Office
Spokane, Washington

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/9/90 BY SP-5/BJP

On December 26, 1946, Special Agent RUSSELL O. EBERSTEIN advised Chief Deputy REILLY had informed him that he and ART AIKMAN, a retired detective of the Spokane Police Department, were in the near future opening a detective agency in Spokane, Washington. REILLY advised he was taking this step inasmuch as he will be released from his position at the Spokane County Sheriff's Office on January 1, 1947, due to a change in administration.

REILLY stated the purpose of his contact with Special Agent EBERSTEIN was to ascertain if there was any objection to his using the National Academy seal on his detective agency letterhead as well as some statement to the effect that he was a graduate of the FBI National Academy.

It is requested that the Bureau advise what response should be made to MR. REILLY'S inquiry.

HGM:Jfg

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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1-3706-17

THE DIRECTOR

12/13/46

THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

RELATIVE TO THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Executive Conference today with Messrs. Tolson, E.A. Tamm, Harbo, Hendon, Tracy, Nichols, Clegg, Ladd and Egan in attendance approved the attached Bureau Bulletin concerning violations with the Veterans' Administration, the Criminal Division, and the Bureau regarding assaults committed at Veterans' hospitals.

The Bulletin points out that these cases are to be handled by the Bureau and that we will maintain close liaison with the Veterans' Administration in any case in which they have an administrative interest. The Bulletin further points out that officials of the Veterans' Administration desiring copies of our reports should channel their requests to the Bureau through the Veterans' Administration at the Cost of Government.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

Waldo Tolson

E. A. Tamm

Attachment

cc - Mr. Hendon
Mr. Clegg

AM:76

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/9/90 BY SP-5 cjb/DF

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

FEB 11 1947

December 31, 1946

Mr. Solon J. Buck
Archivist of the United States
The National Archives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Buck:

Your letter of December 19, 1946, addressed to The Honorable Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the United States, has been referred to me for appropriate attention. It is a source of gratification to me that this Bureau has been able to effect the recovery of some of the missing William Henry Harrison letters.

You stated in your letter to the Attorney General that a recent examination of early War Department records in the National Archives discloses that approximately 203 letters received by the Secretary of War from William Henry Harrison are missing from your files. I wanted you to know that I have informed the field divisions of this Bureau of the loss of these important documents and I have instructed all Special Agents of this Bureau to remain constantly alert for any indication that any library, book dealer, or other individual may be in possession of these letters.

You may be assured that any information regarding these documents coming to the attention of this Bureau will be given immediate and vigorous investigative attention with a view to effecting the return of these documents to the National Archives.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Approved by J-Conf 1/2/46

ELO:KLT

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Tolson	
E. A. Tamm	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Ladd	
Nichols	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Nease	
Gandy	

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 12/23/46

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: IDENTIFICATION ORDERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/9/80 BY SP-5 C/BAP

Of the 29 prisoners of war now at large, who escaped from camps in the United States, there are 19 on whom no Identification Orders or Wanted Flyers have been issued.

Investigations to locate escaped prisoners are considerably handicapped because of the fact they do not have relatives, friends, associates, homes, or haunts which can be identified as is the case in the usual investigation to locate the criminal fugitive. In all of the escaped prisoner of war cases arrangements have been or are being made to have the names of relatives in Europe placed on the Army Censorship Watch List and to have the relatives interviewed by representatives of the Military Intelligence Division. However, in recent months only three leads have been developed through investigation conducted in Europe. The desirability of having Identification Orders in the identification files of the law enforcement agencies throughout the country is illustrated by the recent apprehension of Ettore Antonio Fontana at Sacramento, California. He was picked up on a local charge, fingerprinted and identified through the Identification Order. Had it not been on file, he might have been released before the print sent to the Identification Division was received and we would have had to "start from scratch" again to try and find him. It is felt, therefore, that Identification Orders should be issued on those prisoners still at large concerning whom no such circularization has as yet been made.

ACTION: There is attached for your consideration an Identification Order relative to George Gaertner who escaped from a prisoner of war camp in Deming, New Mexico, on September 21, 1945. It is suggested that the preparation of this Identification Order be approved.

ADDENDUM: AR:WW 12/23/46: The Conference considered this suggestion and in view of the fact that we do not have any backlog at this time in the mechanical Section it is recommended that this Identification Order be printed. Those in attendance at the Executives' Conference were Messrs. Tamm, Harbo, Hendon, McGuire, Tracy, Ladd and Rosen.

Attachment

AR:WW

Director's notation: "OK H."

Executive Conference

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JAN 29 1947

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